

process. If a drug company is doing pediatric studies prior to a drug's approval, it should be able to plan a sequential set of studies as part of the first set of pediatric tests.

Finally, the possibility of a second incentive period is restricted to drugs that fit one of two categories. First, drugs which cannot initially be studied in neonates or other young children because it is necessary to pursue sequential studies for scientific, medical, or ethical reasons. Second, drugs for which new uses have been discovered and for which drug studies in young children were not originally expected to be useful could qualify for a second incentive period.

Given these limits, my expectation is that the majority of drugs would not qualify for a second patent extension if my legislation were to pass. A significant enough amount to make a difference in young children's lives, yes. Enough to produce a tidal wave of additional patent extensions, no.

The FDA, from their January report, actually recommended that Congress consider the general idea I am talking about: "When there is a need to proceed in a sequential manner for the development of pediatric information, FDA should have the option of issuing a second Written Request for the conduct of studies in the relevant younger age group(s). For this option to be meaningful, the second Written Request, after receiving the studies to an initial Written Request and pediatric exclusivity awarded, would be linked with a meaningful incentive to sponsors."

Before 1997, we had a serious lack of information for children generally, so we provided an incentive to study drugs in children. We now have a lack of information for the youngest children, why not approve a second patent extension period to provide a new incentive for this age group? To me, this simply makes sense.

Separately, my bill also contains some provisions to improve the government, institutional, and human infrastructure needed to support pediatric drug testing. This includes a Dodd-DeWine provision to create a new Office of Pediatric Therapeutics within the Food and Drug Administration to monitor and facilitate the new pediatric drug testing. Furthermore, my bill will direct the National Institutes of Health to use programs that support young pediatric researchers to ensure there is an adequate supply of pediatric pharmacology experts to support the revolution in pediatric drug research.

Finally, this bill modifies some specific language in the Dodd-DeWine legislation to ensure that the \$200 million fund designed to study drugs that have lost all patent life, and thus are not helped by the patent extension incentives—truly focuses on the highest-priority drugs.

Even with limited information, we have good medicine for children right now. But with more studies and infor-

mation, we can, and must, produce better medicine for children.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 145—RECOGNIZING THE 4,500,000 IMMIGRANTS HELPED BY THE HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 145

Whereas the United States has always been a country of immigrants and was built on the hard work and dedication of generations of those immigrants who have gathered on our shores;

Whereas, over the past 120 years, more than 4,500,000 migrants of all faiths have immigrated to the United States, Israel, and other safe havens around the world through the aid of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (referred to in this resolution as 'HIAS'), the oldest international migration and refugee resettlement agency in the United States;

Whereas, since the 1970s, more than 400,000 refugees from more than 50 countries who have fled areas of conflict and instability, danger and persecution, have resettled in the United States with the high quality assistance of HIAS;

Whereas outstanding individuals such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, artist Marc Chagall, Olympic gold-medalist Lenny Krayzelberg, poet and Nobel Laureate Joseph Brodsky, and author and restaurateur George Lang have been assisted by HIAS;

Whereas these immigrants and refugees have been provided with information, counseling, legal assistance, and other services, including outreach programs for the Russian-speaking immigrant community, with the assistance of HIAS; and

Whereas on September 9, 2001, HIAS will celebrate the 120th anniversary of its founding: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the contributions of the 4,500,000 immigrants and refugees served by HIAS to the United States and democracies throughout the world in the arts, sciences, government, and in other areas; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing September 9, 2001, as the 120th anniversary of the founding of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; and

(B) calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate appreciation for the contributions made by the millions of immigrants and refugees served by HIAS.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146—DESIGNATING AUGUST 4, 2001, AS "LOUIS ARMSTRONG DAY"

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. BREAU) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as we prepare to go into our August recess, I suggest we go out on a good note: I am today introducing a resolution design-

nating this Saturday, August 4, 2001 as "Louis Armstrong Day."

Louis Armstrong always said he was born on the Fourth of July, 1900. Friends and fans alike accepted this without question. It was, after all, a perfect birthday for an American musical legend; it was a perfect day for a man who created a music that was, in my opinion, thoroughly American.

But then, years after that great jazzman's death in New York City in 1971, a researcher discovered Louis Armstrong's baptismal certificate, the standard notice of birth in New Orleans, that showed that Louis Armstrong actually was born on August 4, 1901. That means, that this Saturday is the centennial of the birth of one of America's greatest artistic icons.

All across the country this week and this summer there have been Louis Armstrong celebrations. Generations of Americans, of all races and backgrounds and from all walks of life, have loved and continue to love the music of Louis Armstrong, and I am happy to consider myself one of his millions of fans. Louis Armstrong's art is deep from the roots of America's musical traditions, at the same time as being one of the most innovative styles in the history of music. In my opinion, his music is transcendent, brilliant and, above all, joyful.

Music encompasses many mysteries, and, like art in general, one of those mysteries is how joy can be created in circumstances that are less than joyful. Louis Armstrong was born very poor, in New Orleans in 1901. The man who would be honored by presidents and kings around the world scrounged in garbage cans for food when he was a youth. He was an African-American whose life spanned the 20th century, with all of its degradations, discriminations and poverty that so many African-Americans suffered. It is always inexcusable that such circumstances could exist and do still exist in American society. It is nothing short of inspirational when human dignity survives these circumstances and transcends them. That was the life of Louis Armstrong.

It was an American life. I would like to quote the social and music critic Stanley Crouch, who wrote earlier this month in the New York Daily News:

As an improviser who worked in the collective context of the jazz band, Armstrong represented the freedom of the individual to make decisions that enhance the collective effort, which is the democratic ideal.

Our country is built on the belief that we can be free and empathetic enough for both the individual and the mass to make decisions that improve our circumstances. Just as the improvising jazz musician can dramatically reinterpret a song he or she once recorded another way, we Americans revisit issues and remake our policies when we think we can improve on our previous interpretations.

So when Armstrong revolutionized American music in the 1920s, he was giving our political system a sound that transcended politics, color, sex, region, religion and class. Instrumentalists, singers, composers and dancers all understood that there was something